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1. The bombs which exploded on 13 October at the headquarters of the Supreme War Council and at the home of General F. Reynolds, the president of the Council, were not the work of terrorists or Communists, as stated in the Argentine newspapers, but were the beginning of a series of acts which will take place in repudiation of Peron and the decisions which he has taken and will take against the opposition.

2. Peron has requested the retirement of 16 admirals. Only four admirals are now on active duty, namely Villanueva, Machiavelli, Ibarborde, and a fourth not identified by source. Rear Admiral Victorio Maltesta, who is also being retired, was released from prison on 13 October because the charges against him were not sufficiently serious to warrant a prison sentence.

3. [redacted] learned that 144 Army and Navy officers who were involved in the 28 September revolt have been detained in various jails throughout Buenos Aires. Seven Army officers, General Benjamin Menendez, Busetti, Larcher, Alzogaray, Llosa, and two others not identified by source are in the National Penitentiary, where they are lodged with other criminals, wear the standard prison uniform, and are not permitted to receive visits from their immediate families. This treatment has caused considerable indignation on the part of fellow officers. Source also learned from this informant that on 14 October 18 Army officers succeeded in escaping to Montevideo by being transported in private automobiles of certain unidentified Peronista legislators to a special launch upon which they embarked.

4. General Ladvocat, director of the Argentine Colegio Militar has been arrested and will stand trial for having spoken in favor of the revolutionaries. General Jorge Manni has replaced Ladvocat. [redacted] that one Lt. Colonel Sabino Adalid was arrested on 28 September by the Federal Police on orders issued by Angel Borlenghi, Minister of Interior. Adalid is suspected by the Oficina de Control del Estado, Presidential intelligence agency, of being closely associated with opposition party members and members of the American colony, and of having been involved in the 28 September revolt.

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He has been interrogated concerning the revolt and his connections with foreigners.

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5.

[redacted] revealed that Quijano was nominated to be Peron's running mate against his will and that he is violently opposed to Peron's political and economic policies. For example, Quijano feels that the parading of the armed forces on 17 October, a 'loyalty' day dedicated to Evita Peron, is a [redacted] maneuver and that it will bring serious consequences.

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6.

Peron is carrying out the program which he expounded in his books written in 1944, namely, a new Argentine Communism with a well-organized proletariat. That Peron is engaged in a plan of vast ramifications is evidenced in his articles printed in the newspaper Democracia, under the by-line of Descartes, and by his financial aid to the Nueva Argentina, an organ of the dissident section of the Partido Comunista Argentino (PCA).

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7.

[redacted] neither Quijano nor Alberto Teissaire, head of the Supreme Council of the Peronista Party, will replace Peron during the leave of absence. Rather, a person of Peron's personal choice will act as a figurehead with Peron continuing to rule as President and directing the pre-electoral campaign from whatever place he is located. On his political tour Peron will visit the Province of Corrientes, where he plans to replace General Filomeno Velazco, the present governor, whom he considers to be a political enemy. Along this same line, Peron has completely eliminated Colonel Domingo Mercante from the political scene.

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8.

[redacted] Peron will be re-elected but will receive fewer votes than in 1946. However, in compensation he will have the support of the Partido Peronista Feminino, a well-organized group, which opposition parties have neglected completely. After the elections, Peron, in collaboration with the Confederacion General de Trabajo (CGT), will govern the country. However, [redacted] the future public officials will become more and more figureheads.

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9.

[redacted] (para 34) that the Code of Military Justice has been revised and a new Tribunal de Calificaciones to pass on military promotions has been created. This Tribunal will make considerable changes in the corps of officer and non-commissioned officers of the armed forces.

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10.

With regard to the military, [redacted] all of the officers and several of the students of the Escuela de Informaciones of the Army have been assigned to the various military centers, with instructions to denounce any member of the armed forces who talks against the Peron government. Captain Scialzetta, who is a student in the Escuela de Guerra and who is married to Peron's niece, has personally denounced 40 students of this school as anti-Peronistas. It is further reported that General Vacca has recently given several lectures in this school on the subject of the "superman Peron," or the "Blue man" as Vacca calls him. On the occasion of Peron's birthday two officers from each military unit were sent to attend the event and upon their return one of these officers was required to lecture to his fellow officers describing the "warm reception" with which Peron was greeted on the occasion.

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